from this dates, will offer their immense and well-assorted stock of setu to Family Medicinus and Dauguters' Arricles for cot. 1 ces will correspond with the times. Orest induce-ments of red to cash buyers. Their stock will slways be found

Cordinis, Purifyers, Extracts. Hair Dyes, Pills, Salves, Invigorators, Liniments,

Sareaparillas, Trusses, Cod Liver Offs, Magnesias, Vermifuges dic. TRUNS-NET CASE. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
D. S. Bankas & Co.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor-House.

HOLIDAY NOTICE.

At Tation's Saloon, Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., may be found a well selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely new Goods, suitable for dissesing

CHRISTMAN TREES. Also, Boxes for presents, Houleaux Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c.,

filled with choice Confectionery.

He has also a large stock of Confectionery of all kinds, of both PRESON and AMERICAN MANUPACTORS; all of which will be

offeced at low prices.

The public are invited to call and examine.

THE NEW YEARS' HAT.—The great topic of conversation during the past week, in all the fashionable seloons, has been the "New Years' Hat." just issued by Krox, whose sact and taste are never at fault. The grace, lightness, beauty, and air of peculiar distinction which characterizes this "latest syle" are the themes of universal admiration, and stamp it the hat of the season.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY HAT for young men will be leaned True Day (Thuisday), Dec. 13. ORNIN's Hat and Fur Bore. No. 5-3 Broadway. FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, at GENIN'S, No. 513

Frontway.

Frontway.

Frontway.

Mink Capes, Muns, and Cuffs.

Mink Capes, Muns, and Cuffs.

Child-on's Sets of Furs.

Gents Furs and Steigh Robes

GLORIOUS TIMES.—Ladies, ask your husbands to had out the cash, and if you wish for yourselves and children Boors and Shors, patronize J. B. MILLER. No. 387 Carel st. 351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT PANIC PRICES! 351

All reduced 20 per cent.
FERGUSON BROWNERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

PIPTY-EIGHT HOURS IN THE FIRE! Y-EIGHT HOURS IN LANDION! HERNING'S SAPE THE CHAMPION! CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1860.

HERRING S CAR THE CHARTON Nov. 24, 1880.

Gentlemen: It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the Herring's lates the considerable from you as few years since, has just passed through the fire which destroyed our store on the night of toe list uset, and upon opening it we find all our books, papers and money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the safe, not a sign of fire on them, although it was not got out for hity-right hours after the fire commenced. We can obserfully reconsidered your safes as being all they claim to be—the Champion Safe of the World.

O. F. Fuller & Co.

Herring's Patent Chartion Safes, the most reliable and porfect protection from fire now known, can be purchased only of the subsortious.

Parfect protection from fire new known, can be purchased on the subscribets,

Hamming & Co.,

No. 201 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,

New-York

PARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philidelphia. HERRING & Co., New-Orleans. HERRING & Co.,

#1,000 reward is still offered to any person who can prove that a Humanov's Parant Charles S. Ph ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire. FIRE IN THE SOUR!

ALBANY, Geo., Dec. 3, 1860.

Mesers. Herrino & Co., New York:

GENTIERAN: I have been using one of your Patent Safes, which was purchased by Nr. Crummey some three years ago. The Safe is recently passed through a large fire here. The fire was so hot that it burnt off one of the handles. The lock could not be unlocked with the key so we were obliged to cut the door to pieces in order to get inside. On opening the Safe, all the money and papers were safe. The covers to the books melted off, but the writing and figures were all pains and good as before the fire.

Will the Safe, if repaired be good for another fire?

Will the Safe, if repaired be good for another fire?

Hereneye's Parkey Congress Sages—the most reliable sequence.

HERRING'S PATENT CHARPION SAVES—the mast reliable esot play from fire now known—can be purchased only of HERRING & CO. No Z-I broadway, New-York, Faring, Herring & Co. No W-Orleans.

HERRING & CO. New-Orleans.

HERRING & CO. Chicago.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN

Chemical analysis has established the fact that bread, rolls, cakes, and pastry are more purely produced by the assistance of Misers. Enwand Chemicalin a Co.'s (Boston) Concentrated Leaven the by any other means.

For Sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.

GRO. H. BATHS Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl st., New-York. RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND. Established at No 28 Bowery, in 1818. A splendid assortment of WATCHES and
BLEER and PLATE: WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented.
Bele Agont for Louis Richard's Extre-fine Ruby-Jeweied LecBele Agont for Louis Richard's Extre-fine Ruby-Jeweied LecBele Agont for Louis Richard's Extre-fine Ruby-Jeweied LecBele Richard Russell Russell Russell Russell
PREPERT THE ...
A. C. BEREDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS Our usual Southern Sales having in a great measure been stop-ped by reason of the present political troubles we are prepared to effector Case

CHIMA, OLARS WARE SILVER PLATED GOODS,
CHIMA, OLARS WARE SILVER PLATED GOODS,
CHIMA, OLARS WARE SILVER PLATED GOODS,
At prices beretofore manown in this market.
Those "Complete Sets" 237 please of Franch Chims and Rich
Out and Empraved this. Wate are still technic reduced to \$65.
We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices.
E. V. Hargenwort's Co.
Nos 488, 496 and 492 preadway, corner Broomest.

GAN FIXTUREN, &C.,
STEPHEN PHILDEN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for Sale, at REDUCKO PRICES: a splendid Assortment of
GAN FIXTUREN
GRANNERS. DIRECT INFORVATION, consisting of MANTEL
ORNAMENTS. STATURETAS. CHOUPS, INKETADDS, &C.
Plumbing and Gan Fitting settended to as usual, at No. 33 4thst., and No. 3 4ster tiouse, Barolay-st.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

Union square, New-York, WINE MERCHANTS and PURVEYORS of PROVISIONS, embracing a estable for family use, clubs, pleasure yachts, traveling parties, &c.

Late No. 400 Broadway.

No. 6 MAIDEN-LAND,
PORTHIRTT DATE ONLY,
WHOLESALE STOCK OF
FARCY GOODS,

AT RETAIL Tones Son & MELVAIN, New-York.

SQUIKE & LANDER

BY REAL GOLD JEWELET and Executes STRELISO STATEWARE

For cost, and Diamones in per cent less than any other house
in the city.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL, GROVER & BA-MOW WITHIN REACH OF TABLE SEWING-MACHINES AND SEWING-MACHINES AND

> A CHRISTMAS PRESENT. WHENLER & WILMON'S SEWING-MACHINE,

WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmus Holidaye Olice, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

Occours the most somet supersecurity to the world. TRUSSES .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS Costo No. 2 Verey st. (Astor House), opposite the church. Silk Costo Stockings for Varicose Veins, Shoulder Braces and Sup-portors, and imported Suspensory Dandages. A lady in attend-

THE STEREOPEUPH: EMPORIUM, Wholesale and Read. E. ANTHONY No. 500 broadway.
Cotalogues sent on receipt of stemp. Photographic materials
for amateurs and the trace.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - Reliable, burmlesse M. Sold and applied at Haverers ar's Wig Factory, 10 Houden. ARTIFICIAL LEGS-PALMER'S UNEQUALED .-

nde of superior excellence: Feet for shortened limbs by hip suse, "one of the most humane inventions of the sign," by Dr. Hubson, Chaton Hall, Astor-place, N. Y.

According to the census of 1850, South Carolina had a white population of 274,563; of which 149,322 were under 20 years of age, and 125,241 were over 20 years, and of whom about 63,000 were males. Of those over 20 years, 16,564 were unable to read and write, and 4,807 were over 70 years of age. Of the youth, there were 17,551 between the ages of 5 and 15, and of those only 26,025 were in all the public and privato schools and colleges. The statistics of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, are of a similar general char-

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTA notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for tracerton must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not mecassarily for publication, but as a guaranty for the good faith. Susinces letters should in all cases be addressed to True Vour Trueven.
We connot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers, A limited number of advertisements will be re-

ceived for insertion in THE TRIBUSE ALMANAC for 1861. Price, \$75 per page. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

A proposition was made last night in the Board of Aldermen, to authorize the Mayor to call a Union meeting. It did not appear to meet with much favor and was eventually referred to a Committee to report.

It must be said that the two Houses of Congress don't exhibit much faith in their power to plaster up the rips and flaws of the Union, for they have both adjourned over to Monday, just as if the Cotton States were not engaged in a revolution. In the most peaceful and prosperous times Congress never took its work easier.

We have private advices from Washington to the effect that there was an exciting debate in the Cabinet yesterday, on the propriety of reënforceing the garrison at Fort Moultrie, in which Mr. Cass took a very prominent part. The result was so displeasing to that venerable statesman that it was thought he would resign.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wigfall continued his speech, smid the applause and laughter of his auditors. His principal topic yesterday was South Carolina and her intentions. Prominent among the latter was the capture of the forts in Charleston harbor, which is to be effected, according to Wigfall, though every Carolinian-meaning, or course, every white one-should perish in the exploit. After Mr. Wigfall was done, the Senate adjourned.

Within the past few weeks our cruisers have been unusually successful on the African coast in capturing slavers, no less than 1,500 slaves having been taken on board the Cora and Bonita alone. The captain of the Cora was allowed to go at large, on the supposition that he was a Spaniard; but he was retaken a week or so afterward, in command of the Bonita, and it was ascertained that he is really an American named Latham. He has been brought to this port, together with his crew. These, with the mates of the Cora, will furnish the U.S. District-Attorney with opportunities to deal with the "modified public sentiment, which no longer regards the Slave-Trade as Piracy."

We have some additional European news by the Europa, which vessel arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, and by the North Britain, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday night. Insurrectionary movements were increasing in the Abruzzi, and the Sardinian and Piedmontese troops, who occupied formidable positions, were preparing for energetic action. The priests and lazzaroni of Neples had incited a reactionary movement in that city, but it was promptly suppressed. Preparations were being made for an attack upon Gaëta from the land side. There had been serious disturbances in Hungary, with less of life.

By Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney sesterday, we have California dates to the 1st instant inclusive. The Breckinridge papers were favoring a Pacific Republic. But little attention, however, was attracted to what they said. The Republican papers urge the selection of a Californian for Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and a change in the Judiciary system so that a United States Supreme Judge shall preside at the Circuit Court for that coast. There is but little news from Oregon. There are indications of, an Indian alliance to wage war against the whites. Advices from Japan to the 29th of October had been received. Trade was very dull, owing to the currency and exchange difficulty. The Prussian Minister had not succeeded in making a treaty with the Japanese Government.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, the action of the Fire Commissioners disbanding certain riotous fire companies was rescinded. So long as the control of the Fire Department is vested in the Board of Aldermen, so long will rowdvism flourish in it, in spite of the Fire Commissioners. The latter are elected by the fire men, and are generally respectable men. Their decisions, being just, are satisfactory to the great body of well-behaved firemen; but whenever their duty compels them to discipline or dismiss rowdy companies, the Aldermen step in and stop the good work. The remedy lies with the Legislature. Let them vest in the Fire Commissioners power to try firemen for disorderly conduct, and make their decisions final. Remove the right of revision from the Common Council, and in one year the Department will be purged of the ruffians who now bring it into disgrace.

The Conciliation Committee of the House of Representatives after a session of five hours yesterday, adopted, by a vote of 22 to 9, the following resolution, proposed by the Hen. W. M. Dunn of Indiana, a Republican member:

" Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the exist ing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing tility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly be regretted, and that, whether such discontent and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable and constitu remedies, and additional and more specific and effectual guaranties of their peculiar rights and interests as recognized by Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuation of the Union, should be promptly and cheer-

So far, so good. It does not yet appear how far Mr. Dunn and the other gentlemen voting for his resolution are prepared to admit and establish in the new Compromise the doctrine that slaves are property under the Constitution and that Slavery must consequently be protected by the Federal Government in the Territories and in the States. Whether anything less than that will satisfy the revolutionists is not yet as certained.

That little Japanese bill popped its head up again in the Council Chamber last evening. Mr. Shaw moved to cut down the appropriation from \$1(5,600 to \$90,600, hoping thereby to eatch the votes of the dissenting members. This movement was made in conformity with an arrange-

\$91,000, but is willing to get \$90,000 through for the whole job, and have his bill cut down in proportion. Mr. Leland was on hand to watch the success of this policy; but he did not appear to be very much gratified with the result. Mr. Lent called for a division of the question and the items, and Mr. Pinckney made a pretty sharp speech, in which he showed conclusively that the legitimate expenditures could not have exceeded \$20,000. They had appropriated \$30,000, and the city could not legally be held responsible for a greater amount. It having been de monstrated, to the satisfaction of the Japanese members, that the little band who so manfully opposed their attempted fraud before the election still stood firm, the majority were glad to adjourn. It appears that only two "items" have been made known outside of the Committee. These were a lot of boquets at \$40 each, and \$2,000 for the steamboat Alida to Amboy and back-the latter charge being dear at a quarter of the money.

OUR CITY CONGRESSMEN TO THE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

We like modesty. In fact, we dote on it. The coy timidity of a delicate-natured child; the blushing bashfulness of an innocent young damsel; the ingenuous self-distrust of an unbackneyed school-boy; the meek personal disparagement and self-accusation of a sin-conscious saint, each and all command our admiration. Yet beyoud and above all these tower the reticence and self-abasement of a veteran politician-an eager, life-long devotee of the loaves and fishes of office-especially if he commenced his education in our City Ward caucuses and committeerooms, and graduated with all the honors at Tammany Hall. Need we add that our regard for the Hons, John Cochane and Dan, Sickles ranges somewhere between enthusiasm and veneration?

The House of Representatives has recently raised a grand Committee of Thirty-three to consider the perils which now beset the Union, and to devise measures of relief or precaution. To this Committee, each State contributes one Member, Mr. Speaker Pennington, while endeavoring to select, so far as practicable, the more moderate and conciliatory members of every party, saw fit to designate in every case a representative of the predominant political sentiment of the State-that is, of the party to which its people had awarded their confidence at the late Election. And, though Messrs, Vallandigham and M'Clernand chose to complain of this course, in behalf of the political minority in the North-Western States, we think its propriety is obvious even to the maddest Fire-Eafer. This is no time for reciprocal deception; and, anything is to be said or done to placate the Cotton States on behalf of New-York or of the North, it should be said by those in whom New-York and the North have freshly reposed their confidence, and who may fairly be supposed to speak with authority. The Speaker, therefore-we presume, after consultation with the majority of the delegation-appointed the Hon. James Humphrey as the Member of this Grand Committee from the State of New-York. And that is a selection eminently fit to be made, and which gives very general satisfaction.

It does not seem, however, to have pleased our City Delegation, because it does not give the minority of the voters of our State a precedence over the majority. Our City has six Members in the present House, all of whom supported the Fusion Electoral Ticket, which was beaten in the State by nearly 50,000 majority. In the City, it had about 30,000 majority on its side, being all but two to one; yet not one of these eminent Congressmen managed to get reelected, though nearly or quite every one of them ardently desired to be. Of course, the six are in a commanding position, and they cannot refrain from dragooning Mr. Humphrey accord- them.

The illustrious discarded begin by apprising Mr. H. that "we think the time has arrived "when an effectual stop ought to be put to all "aggressive and irritating agitation of the 'Slavery question at the North." Considering that the People of their own and of nearly every other Free State have just given a rousing majority for what these gentlemen are pleased thus to stigmatize, this expression of our Members' deliberate judgment must be at once influential with the North and consoling to the South. It is much the same as though Gen, Benedict Arnold had written to Dr. Franklin at Paris in 1782, setting forth the terms on which he would have peace made between Great Britain and her revolted Colonies.

The Honorables proceed to say:

"If there are any points of federal relation to the peculiarly Southern institution of negro Slavery which give rise to a con scientions sentiment at the North of moral responsibility abou t, and therefore to a sense of supposed duty to deal with the subject according to theories at variance with the sentiments and convictors of the South in regard to it, we think that those prints ought to be disposed of by conclusive constitutional sattle-ment, so as to relieve uneary consciences at the North of that welling of responsibility, and of consequent supposed right and

Who authorized Mesers. Sickles & Co. to prescribe for "uneasy consciences!" May not the possession of some sort of conscience, however easy, be fairly presumed a requisite for the great responsibility thus assumed? How is a "const; "tutional settlement" to relieve "uneasy con-"sciences," unless such settlement shall accord with their convictions of right? Very easy consciences might possibly imagine that wrong had been transformed into right by a "conclusive "constitutional settlement;" but what of that? The whole need not a physician, but they that ' are sick.' If Mesars, Sickles & Co, must bend themselves to the novel task of quieting "un-'easy consciences," they should make their bandage as large as the wound, and not attempt to heal a salt rheum with a cataplasm only adapted to a pimple.

-The illustrious Six continue to think, and to retail successive pennyworths of their cogitations as follows:

"We think that the South cannot be expected to remain, and that it will not remain, associated in confederation with a fixed Anti Slavery majority domination from the North, as we think that in reversed circumstances our people would not so remain in a relation of conquered submission to a power manifestly hostile and menacing to their vital institutions and fundaments

.- Is that reasonable ! The South upb ds Slavery, justifies it, commends it. The North, after a full and fair trial, long since abolished and still repels it, because she found and still deems it unjust, impolitic, pernicious, demoralizing. If the South has a clear right to retain it in accordance with her convictions, has not the North as clear a right to forbid and resist it in conformity to hers? How is she to remain Free ment with Mr. Leland, who is said to claim | Impartial Freedom? And how can she do this, the city.

in the face of a constant and powerful Pro-Slavery pressure from the South, but by argunent and discussion-by showing that Freedom is better than Slavery and acting upon that demonstration? And what would the Six consider this but "aggressive and irritating agitation of "the Slavery question ? "

-But the Six are thinking. Let us encourage them in that wholesome frame of mind by forther citation:

"We think that the South, or even the more Southern South of the Cotton States, is both strong enough to a sert and maintain its independence of the North, and now, in fact, fully resolved to do so unless a just and necessary astisfaction to its reasonable cleuss, and a respectful and friendly recognition of its equa rights and the equal sovereign dignity of its constituent States in the Union, are now frankly and honestly conceded to i by the North, and effectually secured to it by constitutions

-Hitherto, the Constitution and Slavery have been represented by our Doughfaces as practically synonymous: to champion Slavery was to uphold the Constitution, and vice versa. We are now told that we must have in effect a new Constitution more favorable to Slavery, or the Cotton States will secede. We purpose to live yet a while under the present Constitution. If this does not secure "equal rights" and "equal "sovereign dignity" to the States, then it will not be found possible to do so by any new

-But we cannot make room here for all that the Six "think." Let us pass at once to what is the upshot of their cogitations:

"The amendments we therefore recommend to you, as the representative of New-York in the Committee of States, are as

"1. The Territorial question (in our view of the existing diversity of views and the necessity of a practicable compromise on that subject), would be wisely settled by a return to that which, even from a period long anterior to the date of the M sacuri Compromise, was the fair and sagnotous policy of the fathers namely, a climatic partition—by accuring to the South the right of numelested immigration into and settlement in, the Territories south of the latitude 28° 30°, during the period of Territorial ninority, with the same right to all necessary protection to their accustemed property which may be enjoyed by Northern immigrations of property and with full right to the people of each Territory to determine their permanent policy in regard to Slavery and the negro race on the formation of their State Constitution for admission into the

-Do the Six forget that an Election was recently held in our State? If so, we assure them that there was, and that, though their personal as well as partisan luck in it was deplerable, yet the People will not consent to ignore it. In that Election, the main question at issue was-" Shall we consent that Slavery may "be extended into or legalized in the Federal "Territories !"-just that-and the State of New-York, after a most arduous and protracted canvass, recorded her deliberate verdict against Slavery Extension. The vote was far the largest ever cast; the majority nearly Fifty Thousand. New-York has chosen nine Members to the next House to favor a new compromise, or some form of concession to the demands of Slavery, with twenty-four to stand on the simple, naked platform of No Slavery Extension. And yet, Messrs. Sickles & Co. would have Mr. Humphrey disregard the emphatic judgment of our State and heed the opposite dieta of six minority Representatives whom even the minority have not seen fit to return to the next House!

-Messrs. Sickles & Co. proceed to recommend other changes in the Constitution in the interest of Slavery, which will be found in their manifeste. We do not care to discuss them, and so distract public attention from the main point. The People of the Free States have made up their mind on this question of Slavery Extension, and have resolved not to allow it when they can prevent it. Messrs. Sickles & Co. may not like this-we suspect that they do not-but there is no help for it. If they choose, therefore, to take the part of the Secessionists, and signalize their devotion to the Union by proffering excuses for sedition and apologies for treason, we can only regret that the confidence now withdrawn by their constituents was ever mistakenly accorded g ndering and of patronizing opinions hostile to

LAW AND THE PERRIES. While the Mayor, Controller, Corporation

Counsel, and Common Council of this city connive at the unlawful extinguishment of valuable franchises belonging to the city, and permit the great ferry-squatter to sequestrate the people's property at will, the Common Council Brooklyn have, in behalf of the aggrieved citizens of that city, appointed a Committee to investigate the unlawful closing of the Peck-slip Ferry, and report what steps are necessary to give the people all the facilities and conveniences guaranteed to them by the lessees of the said ferry franchise. Here is an example which our corporate authorities would do well to follow. If they do not speedily take measures to protect the interests of the city, a most dargerous precedent will have been established, and before long the claim of New-York to the exclusive ferriage of the North and East Rivers will not be worth the paper upon which her violated charter is written. It cannot for a moment be doubted that the Legislature will never tolerate any attempt to make these franchises an engine for the oppression of the people at large for the profit of any individual, however powerful he may be. That a person whose only patent is his power to purchase immunity from the ordinary responsibilities of dishonesty, should be permitted, as it were by the unanimous consent of the executive, judicial, legislative, and financial departments of our municipal government, to appropriate, unlawfully, the mest valuable property of the Corporation to his own use and profit, without the slightest objection from any of the authorities to whom the people have confided its protection, is almost too monstrous for belief. Yet, in the course which the officers of the Corporation have pursued toward Mr. George Law, have they not virtually approved of his acts? It has been shown, clear as noonday, that for years this man has been in the receipt of a large annual revenue, derived from the property of the city, to which he had not the shadow of right or title. Whatever he desires, he boldly seizes upon, or through means which be knows to be best calculated to effect his purposes, obtains from the Common Council a color of title, which, whether valid or not, is sufficient for his ends, since there is no danger that he will be interfered with by any branch of the City Government. We ask, is this process to continue, and the whole of the property of the city to be partitioned piecemeal among the desperate adventurers who make and control our municipal rulers? If such men as Law are allowed to continue their raids upon our vested rights, we hold that it will become the duty of the Grand Jury to indict him as principal, and the executive, legislative, judicial and financial CALLING NAMES.

When Dr. Johnson can'ed the fish-wife "an adjective," she was start, ed; when he proneunced her to be "a prepos, tion," she was struck dumb; but when he sternly adde , that, in his epinion, she was no better than "a con-"junction," the Pride of the Market sub mitted to the Great Lexicographer, and wept fie-ce tears at her first discomfiture. Sundry editors and sundry proprietors of pulpits, seem to take it for granted that the Republican party is to te silenced in the same way-that it is a mere deg to whom it will be sufficient to give a bad name-that the fire of feeling can be put out by a shower of subacidulous epithets and the rock of conviction pulverized by objurgatory belchings. The course of our antagonists, just at this time, is sufficiently curious and altogether without precedent in our political history.

If that convenient angel who in many apoegues is represented as descending to earth, to be bewildered by the follies of mankind, should new take a short drop to the United States in general and this city in particular, and having crossed to Brooklyn in one of George Law's abominable ferry-boats, should attend service at the First Presbyterian Church, whereof the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke is the guide and philosopher, and should listen to one of his pohtical sermons - such as that pious paper, The N. Y. Herald, delights to report-what, we ask, would that celestial visitor think of the Republican party? Why, that we are what the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke is pleased to call us-disbelievers in the existence of God, in the Bible, in the Christian dispensation. O, for the farity of Christian charity under the sun! In his arxiety to make out a case against men who do not happen to think as he thinks upen a question partly political, the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, trampling upon the barly and prostrate form of the Rev. Dr. Wayland, and shouldering aside the erudite Mr. Barnes, boldly declares that "men are not capable of judging "what is to be expected from a Divine revela-"tion," which is substantially saying, that men are not capable of interpreting Scripture; which is, in fact, reiterating the doctrines of Eck and of the whole herd of Catholic inquisitors and nuncies, who berated and beset Luther, the Man of Scripture, and did so to very little purpose. We should like to know how much authority

man carries with him, who stands up in his pul-

rit, and tells his congregation, that private interpretation of Scripture is "an assumption," and then proceeds to interpret it after his own most extraordinary fashion ? Who made him a judge in Israel ? Who authorized him to assume a monopoly of exegesis? Who gave him authority to declare that Slavery is ordained of God, and at the same time made it an avowal of shameless and settled infidelity for us to declare, as we do here and now, with our whole heart and strength, that it is not ordained of God? By what reasoning does the Rev. Mr. Van Dike arrive at the comfortable conclusion that I ecause we do not want Slavery extended, we "are swinging over the yawning "abyse of infidelity?" What right has he to call New-England "the stronghold of infidelity?" What right has he to say that the leaders of the Anti-Slavery movement are "avowed infidels?" Coming from the pulpit or any other place, from Levitical or from any other lips, we pronounce such statements to be unmitigated untruths. It is uppleasant for us to be compelled to speak in this way of the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, or of any other reverend person; but we do not care to see others slandered, nor do we care to be slandered ourselves. We do not altegether egree with Mr. Garrison, but it is not true that he is, what this man calls him, an avowed infidel." The wholesale acaccusation against the Republican party, of entle Scriptures, is utterly bottomless-a mere vagaty of Mr. Van Dyke, or of those whose mendacities he rehearses at second-hand. Is it written in the creed of this gentleman that he shall not bear false witness against his neighbor Is there not a text somewhere about bridling the tengue? If so, let the Pastor of the First Presbyterion Church in Brooklyn reflect upon it!

It is a trifling matter, after these tremendous charges, to find that the Republicans are to be teld responsibe for the fall in "wool, butter, "beef, everything," Nor are we entirely discouraged when we hear ourselves denounced by 'an an inent" but anonymous "member of the "Cabinent," as "assassins and incendiaries." Mr. Venatle said in Raleigh, the other, that we were all "hypocrites and fanatics." But need we give further examples, of which there would be no end? Need we cull from many a column of mary a Southern and Northern newspaper, other specimens of uncharitable and wrongteaded impertinence? The world never witnessed the like. The Republican party, three mentls before it can enter upon the Government, trusted by the people, but yet untried, undertaking at a most difficult moment the charge of jublic affairs, finds itself denounced in advance, and with limitless acrimony, and held to answer for thenses which it has had no opportunity to commit, a: d for a policy which it has been in no position to develop-finds itself accused simply of bad intestions, and, as no overt act can be averred, of the unrecorded crime of evil meditations The hoarded drivel of years is poured upon its devoted head. It is made the scape-goat of every fancied aggression upon the Southern States, and held upon indictments to which it might plend either misnomer, abbi, or the statate of limitations. The base policy, the multiplied insults, the deliberate bad faith to which alore its origin is to be truly attributed, are all forgotten. Rege at its success prompts the revival of ancient accusations framed thirty years ago egainst other men engaged in quite other work; and these whose hearts are full of hatred make haste to judge and to pass sentence without a hearing. And this mockery of conmon comity, this travesty of discussion, is indulged in under cover of "religious slavewhanging and palliated out of the Penta teuch! "Blessed are the peacemakers," cries the godly Journal of Commerce. "Send Gen. Scott," it adds, " to South Carolina; he will restore order and allegiance." Mr. Pecksniff wanted Mrs. Todgers's opinions upon legs in general; and we should much like The Journal's ideal of a "peacemaker." Is it one who disterts motives, misrepresents the commonest acions, belies men of unspotted character, abandens in terror every principle at the faintest zeplyr of eppesition, exalts bullion above benevolence, depresses fidelity below the funds, is sorbut by che ish ng the principles and sentiments of departments for conspiring with him, to defraud did in motive, selfish in action, and greveling in thought, seeks present case and profit at the by adding a third Prosident for the West. The

expense of future turmoil and loss, and lam. joons every man who is not a time-server and a trinmer? "Elessed are the peacemakers!" Of such, then, are we to reckon The Journal of Commerce, The Express, and The Herald? And

last, but not least, the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke ! For our own bumble part, we must try to take our share of this mal-nomenclature with philosophical resignation. Having already been compared to most of the mythological monsters of the poets and to most of the leading villains of history, we calmly await future inventions of ignomity. The other day The Express compared us with Nero. Soon after, it likened us to Eratestratus. We do not, of course, fancy that this lavish bestowal of gentle nicknames has exhausted the repertory of The Express; nor shall we be astenished to find ourselves baptized, at the same pellucid fount, Thersites, Heliogabalus, Catilina. Gaba, or Caligula.

THE REIGN OF BRUTE PORCE. That the devils about to be cast out of our

body politic should rend their victim before leav. ing it, is in accordance with a venerable precedent. That Slavery for some is incompatible with Freedom for any, it was not left to our age to demonstrate. Hence the fact that an absoluta Reign of Terror prevails throughout the Cotton States-a terrorism which stifles all expression of moderate, Union-loving sentiments, especially by the humble or by strangers-does not at all surprise us. "This sort cometh not out" to gentle entreaty; it must be allowed to demonstrate its own inherent fiendishness before taking itself of. Some of the first men in the Slave States preserve an obstinate silence with regard to the treason now fermenting there-it would only be at the peril of their lives that they could say what they think. Poor Irishmen and Yankees who never ventured to lisp a word against Slavery, are tarred and feathered and run out on suspicion that they would speak against it if they dared. Men are hung by mobs for offenses which no despot in Europe would think of visiting with serious penalties. It is far more perilous not to be a traitor in the Cotton States than to be one anywhere else. The upholders of "the peculiar institution" instinctively recognize that their system is not based on reason, and cannot endure free discussion. So they defend it by such arguments as are adapted to the necessity of the case.

The Northern tools of the Slave Power of course imitate the vices of their masters. Lynchings in the South suggest mobs in the North. Two of these have already been stirred up in Fosten-one of them occurred at a regular religious meeting. New-York has been the scene of sundry secret meetings, whereof the destruction of THE TRIBUNE establishment was the object, Some thought the Editor should share in the catastrophe; but we believe this was not the prevalent conviction. At all events, it was agreed that something must be done to soothe the irate South.

Philadelphia has just been the scene of another of these dastardly performances. Mr. George Wm. Curtis had been invited and had engaged to lecture in that City last evening. The terms were arranged; the hall was hired; those who wanted to hear Mr. Curtis were going, and asked to be let alone. But the Union-savers deemed this a chance too precious to be lost for conmending themselves to the good graces of Cotton. So they bullied the Mayor; and that pusillanimous creature-instead of doing his duty or resigning his office-wrote as follows:

OF PERIGNING HIS ORICE—WOOL AS INHOUSE.

"OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PRILADEDRIA, December 11, 1850. December 11, 1850. December 12, 1850. See Justice Dear Sir: The appearance of dec. W. Corris, eeq., as a lecture before the People's Literary Institute, on Thursday evening next, will be extremely unwise. If I possessed the lawful power, I would not permit his presence on the coston.

Very respectfully, &c.,

"ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor"

In the annals of despotism, there is nothing baser than this. The lecturer and his audience claimed only their God-given rights. The Mayor them to the utmost in exercising those rights or stop receiving the salary he confessed himself incapable of earning. But he obviously deemed it "extremely unwise" for any but slaveholders to claim any rights whatever-especially for one who, like Mr. Curtis, had worked and voted for the Presidential candidate of Philadelphia and Penrsylvania. So the ball was closed, and Mr. Curtis shut out. It is a comfort to know that the Secessionists hold these "Union" demonstrations at their actual value, and heartily despise those by whom they are concocted, and carried

The National Intelligencer calls attention to the fact that neither South Carolina, Alabama, nor Mississippi can secede without violating its own Constitution. Every officer of South Carolina is required by the Constitution of the State to take the following oath:

"I do ever to raffirm) that I am duly qualified according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my abilities, dis-clarge the dulies thereof, and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of this State and of the United States."

In the same Constitution it is provided that the Governor shall command the military forces of the State, "except when they shall be called into "the service of the United States." Nor can these obligations be avoided except by amending the State Constitution, which can only be done by the process here described:

"No percors here described:
"No percor of this Constitution shall be altered unless a bill to site; the same shall have been read three times in the House of Expressinatives and three times in the Senate, and agreed to be well-time of both branches of the whole representation, reliefer shall any alteration take place until the bill, as agreed to be pibled of three menths previous to a new election for mambers to the House of Representatives; and if the alteration proposed by the Legislature shall be gived to in the trat session by two-thirds of the whole representation in both branches of the Legislature, after the same shall have been read three times, or three revend days, in each floure, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

It thus appears that the Convention whose rembers have just been elected cannot declare the State out of the Union without violently and illegally abrogating the State Constitution.

Mr. Noel of Missouri proposes to heal existing difficulties and to reestablish the Union by substituting in place of the President a Directory or Council of three members, to be elected from as many different sections, and each to have a veto upon all acts of Congress and Government measures. This proposal, whatever its merits in other respects, cannot claim to be considered original. It is evidently borrowed from a suggestion which Mr. Calhoun left behind him, and which was given to the public shortly after his death. By way of restoring, as he said, the poitical equilibrium between the North and the South, which, as he alleged, had been lost by the progress of population, Mr. Calhoun proposed the election of two Presidents, one from tle North, the other from the South, each to have a veto on the other, Mr. Noel, being & Western man, has improved upon this suggestion